

9/27/77 [2]

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24 hr blood tests
Pay Loc/st judges
~~11000~~ paternity cases
+12000 empl. (quality)

9/27/77

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Call Ullman re tax delay

Extension of SALT

IFI (Cong Long)

Social Security / 7200
(Ullman/TIP)

Gromyko

UN next Tues

ERDA

Abortion

Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1977

Greg Schneiders

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

YOUTH ENERGY PROGRAM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
\	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
///	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
///	SCHLESINGER
\	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/27/77

Mr. President:

Jody: favors option A. "I just can't see how things thing can fly now. It was a good idea that got off to a bad start."

Midge: thinks the program is an excellent one, and that the bad press will soon be counteracted. She supports option B.

Stu: recommends option C. He thinks no visible action, even on a pilot basis, should be taken before final passage of the energy bill. Thereafter, he thinks the idea should be explored on a limited basis to see how well it goes. A judgment on whether a major presidential kick-off is warranted would then be made.

Secretary Schlesinger also favors option C.

--Rick

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 19, 1977

*Unfortunately, it
has a little Gestapo
image
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President
FROM: Greg Schneiders **CS**
SUBJECT: The Youth Energy Program

Description of the Program

The Youth Energy Program, if adopted, would be a volunteer, community-based program under dual White House and Alliance to Save Energy (Humphrey-Percy group) sponsorship. The federal role would be limited to:

- a) announcement and limited promotion of the program; and
- b) provision for supporting materials. (i.e. Participants' Guide and Adult Manual)

The young people involved, working under the auspices of an approved organization (e.g. schools, Girl Scouts, etc.) would study methods of improving home energy conservation and would then offer to conduct home surveys for their families, friends and neighbors under close adult supervision. They would dispense information on energy conservation. They would not collect any data or file any reports and the survey sheet would be left with the resident.

Similar programs have been conducted with a great deal of success by groups such as Ralph Nader's Public Interest Research Groups, the Florida Audubon Society, the University of California Berkeley Energy Conservation Inspection Service and others.

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for Preservation Purposes**

The goals of the program are:

- a) to begin a grass-roots energy conservation awareness effort; and
- b) to provide young people with an opportunity for meaningful collaboration with their government for a change.

The response among youth and youth groups has been generally enthusiastic and supportive.

Press Reaction

A very misleading account of the program was presented in the Los Angeles Times and picked up by the wire services. The program was depicted as a highly centralized, federal data-gathering mechanism employing youth as "sleuths" and "detectives" to "check up" on their adult neighbors. The editorial and public response has been predictably negative and shrill.

The possibility exists that some positive press may be coming. Ralph Nader intends to write a supportive piece; Jack Anderson and David Broder are considering doing the same.

We have ceased activity on the program for the time being.

OPTIONS

- A. Discontinue planning for the program. _____
- B. Resume planning for an October announcement. _____
- C. Wait and reconsider for a possible January announcement. ✓

J. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

167d

Date: September 19, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Midge Costanza *concur*
Stu Eizenstat - *attached*
Hamilton Jordan *NC*
Jody Powell *attached*
Jack Watson *nc by phone*
Secretary Schlesinger
John B. King

Del from

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Schneiders memo dated 9/19/77 re The Youth Energy Program

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 NOON

DAY: Wednesday

DATE: September 21, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

9/26
Schlesinger's 7:00 will be
commenting by Tues AM

IS

By
10:00
AM
Deadline

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If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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/	ENROLLED BILL
/	AGENCY REPORT
/	CAB DECISION
/	EXECUTIVE ORDER

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/	PETERSON
/	PETTIGREW
/	POSTON
/	PRESS
/	SCHLESINGER
/	SCHNEIDERS
/	STRAUSS
/	VOORDE
/	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM

STU EIZENSTAT
KITTY SCHIRMER

Stu

SUBJECT

Greg Schneiders' Memo on the Youth Energy
Program

I recommend option "C - wait and reconsider for a possible January announcement", as the best means to make a sound decision on the youth energy program.

The program has received some unfavorable press and the program has not yet been sufficiently well defined to warrant a major Presidential kick-off now. Rather than stopping work on the project altogether, however, I would suggest that it begin on a limited or pilot basis later this fall to see how well it goes.

An additional argument for delay is the difficulty we face in Congress on the National Energy Plan. If you are going to take the time for a television appearance or other major energy announcement, I think it makes more sense to use the occasion to make our case on natural gas, rebates, and conservation -- elements of your overall plan which face rough going both in the Senate and in Conference.

No visible action, even on a pilot basis, should be taken, before final passage of the energy bill.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Sept. 20, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

STAFF SECRETARY

FM:

MIDGE COSTANZA *M.C.*

RE:

Attached Presidential memo

This program is an excellent way to educate all age groups about energy conservation and will receive the support of both moderate and liberal interest groups. I expect that the bad press will soon be counteracted and urge the President to resume planning for an October announcement.

Date: September 19, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Midge Costanza
Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Secretary Schlesinger

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Schneiders memo dated 9/19/77 re The Youth Energy Program

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 NOON

DAY: Wednesday

DATE: September 21, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

*I just can't see how this thing
can fly now. It was a good idea
that got off to a bad start.
Joy*

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Date: September 19, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Midge Costanza
Stu Eizenstat
Hamilton Jordan
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Secretary Schlesinger

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President

522

Longman
KITT

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

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☒ Your comments
Other: _____

STAFF RESPONSE:

_____ I concur. _____ No comment.
Please note other comments below:

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☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.☐ No comment.*Please note other comments below:*

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26
Date: September 19, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

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Jody Powell
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Secretary Schlesinger

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President

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☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

Please note other comments below:

☒ No comment.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1977

Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS
AND BUDGET AMENDMENTS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
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/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
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ACTION
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	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
/	LANCE <i>Jm</i>
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
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	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/26/77

Mr. President:

Eizenstat concurs. Schultze has no comment.

Watson would revise the third "bullet" as follows:

"Agencies will be asked to make every effort to absorb additional costs from existing funds. For example, approval of a new program initiative or additional funding for an ongoing program does not necessarily justify the need for additional appropriations. Agencies will be asked to demonstrate that the new initiative cannot be accomodated by cutting back on or eliminating existing programs that are unproductive."

--Rick



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Jim
J

SEP 19 1977

DECISION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Bert Lance

BLC -

SUBJECT: Supplemental Appropriations and Budget Amendments

Purpose/Discussion

Since January 20, 1977, this Office has sent an unprecedented number of requests for changes to annual appropriations requests in the form of budget amendments and supplemental appropriations to you for approval. For the most part these were unavoidable components of your 1977 and 1978 budget revisions, the National Energy Policy initiative, the programs to alleviate the effects of drought condition and other natural disasters, and your reappraisal of various water projects. Most of these extraordinary projects are now behind us and the Office of Management and Budget proposes, with your approval, to establish the following tight criteria for requests for budget amendments and supplemental appropriations.

- ° Whenever possible these change requests will be transmitted with the regular budget. Such requests are included in a special section of the budget appendix document.
- ° Items which cannot wait to be included in the regular budget will be consolidated and considered in the spring and fall to minimize the number of separate requests. The preparation of these consolidated packages will be coordinated to coincide with the schedules of the appropriations committees. Individual requests for additional funds will be considered only under special circumstances.
- ° Agencies will be asked to make every effort to absorb additional costs from existing funds. For example, approval of a new program initiative does not necessarily justify the need for additional appropriations. Agencies will be asked to demonstrate that the new initiative cannot be accommodated within available funds.

We will, of course, continue to require that requests be consistent with your program.

Recommendation

That you approve this policy regarding requests for supplemental appropriations and budget amendments. If you approve, I will issue the necessary instructions to the agencies.

☒ Approve

☐ Disapprove

JR

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for Preservation Purposes

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: September 20, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Stu Eizenstat

Jack Watson

concern
no long plan
attached

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President

Hamilton Jordan *NC*

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore (Les Francis)

Charles Schultze *nc*

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Lance memo dated 9/19/77 re Supplemental Appropriations
and Budget Amendments

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 NOON

DAY: Thursday

DATE: September 22, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

301
get this
today
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any

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

/	FOR STAFFING
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	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Schulze

Supplement -

CEA - N. Cernoni

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: September 20, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Stu Eizenstat
Jack Watson

FOR INFORMATION:

The Vice President
Hamilton Jordan
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore (Les Francis)
Charles Schultze

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Lance memo dated 9/19/77 re Supplemental Appropriations
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TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 12:00 NOON

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ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

Please note other comments below:

☒ No comment.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

SEP 19 1977

DECISION

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FROM: Bert Lance

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We will, of course, continue to require that requests be consistent with your program.

Recommendation

That you approve this policy regarding requests for supplemental appropriations and budget amendments. If you approve, I will issue the necessary instructions to the agencies.

☒ Approve

☐ Disapprove

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM TO: Rick Hutcheson

FROM: Jane Frank  September 23, 1977

RE: Lance Supplemental Appropriations and
Budget Amendments

We suggest the revision of the third bullet as follows:

- Agencies will be asked to make every effort to absorb additional costs from existing funds. For example, approval of a new program initiative or additional funding for an ongoing program does not necessarily justify the need for additional appropriations. Agencies will be asked to demonstrate that the new initiative cannot be accommodated by cutting back on or eliminating existing programs that are unproductive.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

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Rick Hutcheson

RE: DOMESTIC POLICY STAFF WEEKLY
REPORT

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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3

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	STRAUSS
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	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
SUBJECT: Domestic Policy Staff Weekly Status Report

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban Policy: We are meeting intensively with the newly established assistant secretaries group and with a series of outside constituencies on urban policy. Submissions for the 1979 budget are due from agencies by September 30 and preliminary reports on longer-term policy initiatives are due in late September and early October. We anticipate a detailed Presidential message together with publication of the Urban Growth Report in March.

SEC Report on New York - Municipal Board Disclosure: Senator Williams will introduce legislation creating uniform standards on municipal bond disclosure. We will provide an analysis and recommendations as soon as we receive a draft of the bill.

Phase-Out of FY 78 Economic Stimulus Package: We are working with Treasury to prepare an analysis of the impact of the phase-out on the stimulus package in older cities, due mid October.

Moynihan's Report on Federal - NYS Relations: Charlie's and my letter to Moynihan was sent today.

TRANSPORTATION

International Air Negotiations: I am working with OMB, DOT, State, CAB and STR on further analysis of the responsibility for international air negotiations.

MINORITY BUSINESS

Northeast Corridor Project Set Aside: We continue to work with Justice and DOT to resolve legal problems associated with Adams' plan to establish a 15% women and minority business set aside for this railroad program.

ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS

Tax Reform: You will have the package very soon.

Steel Industry: We will be working with an interagency task force to develop overall Administration strategy toward the domestic and international problems of the U.S. steel industry.

CIVIL SERVICE MATTERS

Hatch Act Reform: Hearings are being held in the Senate. We are working with the CSC, Justice and Senate staff to develop amendments to the bill. IRS, State and the CIA have concerns about their employees, and we are consulting. We are also coordinating with Frank Moore's staff on legislative strategy.

Executive Service Reorganization Proposal: We are working with the reorganization team on proposal. Alan Campbell is preparing a decision memo for you.

TRADE

Trade Adjustment Assistance: Decision package to you on September 30.

HEALTH

National Health Insurance: We have met with HEW to work out a timetable for the preparation of the Administration's NHI proposal. Your first briefing will be in early October.

Hospital Cost Containment: Both House subcommittees are now marking-up the bill, although Ways and Means had difficulty obtaining a quorum. Senator Talmadge is expected to introduce a revised version of his bill within the next two weeks.

Black Lung: Different Black Lung bills have passed the House and Senate. We have obtained commitments from Congressman Perkins to support those sections of the Senate bill which provide that benefits will come from an industry-supported trust fund rather than from general revenues.

- 3 -

WOMEN

Pregnancy Disability: Women's groups are grateful to the Administration for its assistance in getting favorable action on the pregnancy disability bill in the Senate. They feel that this action is proof positive of a commitment to women.

Commission on Women in Business: We are working with the Commerce Department staff to gather data on women in business.

EDUCATION

FY 1979 Budget Proposals: We have begun work on HEW's proposals for education programs in the FY 1979 budget.

Urban Education: We are developing a paper on education for urban policy task force.

Roundtable on Quality Education: Invitations have gone out to leading educators to attend a half-day conference in the White House on quality education and the federal role on October 28. The conference will focus on education standards and declining test scores.

Military Academies: The interim report on the evaluation of curricula at the Military Academies will be forwarded at the end of the month.

EMPLOYMENT

Ray Marshall's Suggestions for Black Youth Employment: Analysis of the Marshall, Schultze, and Blumenthal suggestions is going forward.

Humphrey-Hawkins: Discussions with Humphrey and Hawkins are nearing conclusion. I will meet with Blumenthal, Marshall, Kreps and Schultze tomorrow to reach an agreement on timetable numbers. We hope to arrange a meeting for you with Hawkins and Humphrey (if he is back in town) next week.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND JUSTICE

Undocumented Aliens: We are reviewing the legislation drafted by the Justice Department. It will be submitted to OMB this week for clearance. *Euped, tk*

Morris Dees Memo on Death Penalty: We have met with the Justice Department and will submit a memo to you within the next two weeks.

REGULATORY REFORM PROJECTS

Regulatory Procedures: The Reorganization Project has redrafted the proposed guidelines on writing and "sunsetting" regulations to incorporate your comments as well as the comments received from the Cabinet. We have reviewed their draft Executive Order, which will be circulated soon for clearance.

CAB Rate Decision: The CAB recently decided to disallow some low fare proposals filed by carriers to match the Laker Skytrain service. This decision is subject to your approval. Bob Lipshutz and I will have a memo to you very soon.

COMMUNICATIONS

Public Broadcasting: We have met with key people on the Hill and in the industry, and they are generally supportive of the recommendations you approved. You will be meeting on Tuesday, September 27 with OMB and DPS.

OPT/Commerce Reorganization: We have worked with OMB and Commerce to resolve disputes on amendments to the Reorganization Plan and on ways to increase minority ownership of broadcast stations. We are developing action recommendations for you.

Minority Ownership: We have held a series of meetings with Black and Hispanic groups, including the Black Congressional Caucus, on ways to increase minority ownership of broadcast stations. We are developing action recommendations for you.

Telephone Eavesdropping: We have relayed your instruction to expedite this project to the other units working on it. We have just received the CIA report, allowing us to move ahead.

INTEGRITY AND OPENNESS MATTERS

Revision of Security Classification System: A draft Executive Order reflecting your decisions has been circulated to the agencies and to groups outside the government. Comments are due October 14. There has been some press coverage of the draft -- generally favorable.

Executive Order on Logging: Justice draft is now being redrafted in light of agency comments. Draft will be to you no later than October 8.

Lobby Reform: House Committee is in mark-up, Senate in hearings. Justice testified in strong support of new lobbying law, and we sent proposed language on executive branch lobbying developed with OMB and Justice to the Hill. We are working on policy development, and coordinating with Frank's staff on legislative strategy. We are now meeting with the key House committee members, and Senate staff.

NATURAL RESOURCES

National Heritage Trust: Interior plans to transmit proposal to the White House by October 1.

Minerals Policy Study: We will use the Domestic Policy Review system for this study and are working with Interior and the Office of Science and Technology.

Deep Sea Mining Legislation: Congress is moving ahead on legislation without Administration participation. The NSC will transmit a memo to you from Ambassador Richardson on the Law of the Sea negotiations and will seek guidance from you on whether to support legislation, among other issues.

Oceans Policy: We will use the Domestic Policy Review system for this study and are working with Commerce and the Office of Science and Technology.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Social Security: The mark-up of the legislation continues in the House and Senate. The Ways and Means subcommittee has rejected Ullman's proposal for dealing only with the short-term financing problems. The plan that is emerging relies far more on tax rate increases than we have said was acceptable. We are working with HEW to attempt to modify the proposals prior to their being reported to the full committee.

Welfare Reform: The hearings have begun before the special House subcommittee. The reaction from the members has been mixed. It is still possible that the subcommittee will be able to report some legislation before the end of the year.

AGRICULTURE

Farm Bill: An evaluation of the enrolled farm bill will come to you next Tuesday, September 27. A signing ceremony is scheduled for Thursday, September 29.

Agricultural Disaster Programs: An options paper is in preparation and will come to you early next week.

Feed Grain Set-Aside: A paper on this topic, including the target price for minor feed grains and loan rate for soybeans, is in preparation and will come to you within ten days.

Emergency International Grain Reserve: The USDA has drafted legislation to implement our previously announced reserve of up to 6 mmt of wheat and it is being circulated for agency comment.

ENERGY

Nuclear Licensing Reform: A new discussion draft of legislation is being prepared. No decision has been made on when it will be submitted to Congress.

Alcan Natural Gas Pipeline: Decision and report to Congress today.

Clinch River Breeder Reactor: Memo analyzing the impact of a veto of the ERDA authorization bill to you tomorrow.

Non-Proliferation Legislation: House debate began on the 22nd; a final vote is likely next week. Senate mark-up to be completed next week. Floor action is not yet scheduled but passage and conference action are hoped for before Congress goes out.

Spent Fuel Policy: We are working with Schlesinger, State, CEA, NSC and Frank Moore to develop an implementation plan for policy and to coordinate carrying it out. Tentative dates for announcement are either September 29 or the second week in October.

Oil Imports: We are working with Schlesinger to develop a more detailed analysis of options for curbing imports.

Phantom Taxes: A preliminary analysis has been received from Treasury and OMB. We are now working on an analysis of pending legislative proposals as well as state PUC activities. Memo to you delayed until this can be completed.

National Energy Plan - Crude Oil Equalization Tax: We are working with Schlesinger, CEA, and OMB on a strategy for committee and floor action.

Energy Production Conference: We are working with Jack Watson's office and agencies to prepare for the energy production conference with the governors.

MISCELLANEOUS

Foreign Gifts: We are working with GSA to prepare a draft of guidelines for government agencies regarding receipt of foreign gifts. Memo to you within a few weeks.

Virgin Islands: We are working with the Justice Department on the immigration problem in the Virgin Islands.

Congressional Veto Message: I am drafting a message for you.

Domestic Policy Review Memorandum: We are receiving responses to your memo to heads of Departments and Agencies with suggestions for issues which require significant interagency involvement.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1977

Secretary Schlesinger
Jim McIntyre

The attached was returned in the President's outbox today and is forwarded to you for your information. The signed original has been forwarded to Bob Linder for appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: ALLOCATION OF FUNDS FROM NAVAL
PETROLEUM RESERVES

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
X	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
X	LANCE JM
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
X	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
X	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

SEP 26 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM : James T. McIntyre, Acting Director

Jim McIntyre

SUBJECT: Allocation of Funds from Naval Petroleum Reserves

The Naval Petroleum Reserves Act of 1976 requires the transfer of monies from the account Naval Petroleum Reserves, Special Account to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve Account, Federal Energy Administration.

The attached letter satisfies this allocation action.

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. O'Leary:

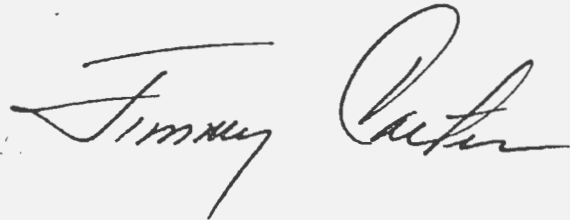
Pursuant to the authority contained in Public Law No. 94-373, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1977, I hereby allocate from the appropriation, Naval Petroleum Reserves Special Account, in Funds Appropriated to the President:

<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Federal Energy Administration	\$367,066,213.98

to remain available until expended by said Department for carrying out the provisions of Section 201 of the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.

The Office of Management and Budget will arrange for the necessary transfer of funds and advise the Federal Energy Administration when this has been accomplished.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jimmy Carter".

The Honorable John F. O'Leary
Administrator, Federal Energy
Administration
Washington, D. C. 20461

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 27, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore

RE: LUNCH WITH CHAIRMAN HENRY REUSS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
/	EIZENSTAT
	JORDAN
	LIPSHUTZ
/	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER
	Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
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	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

LUNCH WITH CHAIRMAN HENRY REUSS (D-5-WISC)

Tuesday, September 27, 1977

12:15 p.m. (30 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *F.M.*

12:15 PM
cc: *Shu*
very good
points
J

I. PURPOSE

To discuss urban policy with Chairman Henry Reuss.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background: On Saturday, Chairman Reuss announced his plan to save the city. He advocates a reduction in the various kinds of federal aid, including revenue sharing, which go to wealthier communities. He also suggests cost-of-living differentials for Social Security, veterans and other benefits to help people in high cost areas, such as cities. Among his suggestions are: 1) a change in the rules for investment tax credits and tax-free industrial revenue bonds to make it more appealing to build plants in central cities instead of suburbs; 2) a halt to the building of new federal offices in the Washington area, and instead, farming these contracts out to cities where jobs are needed; 3) more effective enforcement of open-housing and fair employment laws, combined with an end to restrictive suburban zoning, so that low and moderate-income city residents can move where the jobs are available; 4) an end to tax provisions that favor low-density suburban sprawl over high-density urban development, one-family homes over multi-family units, and the construction of new buildings over the maintenance and repair of old ones; 5) encouragement to low-income groups to develop neighborhood institutions such as credit unions, food cooperatives and community development corporations; 6) relocation aid, under which a family unable to work in an area could get a cash grant to move. Reuss further stated that the White House conference on balanced and economic growth should be converted into an urban policy conference. Reuss is Chairman of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee. He was first elected in 1954 and received 77.8% of the vote in 1976. The fifth district of Wisconsin consists of the north side of Milwaukee, which is traditionally of German ancestry, but its black population is increasing. In 1970 the black percentage was 21%, which represents 86% of the state's black population.

Participants: The President, Chairman Reuss.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

III. TALKING POINTS

1. The Administration supports improved targetting of urban assistance, which we will achieve in part through the new Community Development Block Grant formula and the Urban Development Action Grant program in HUD.
2. You share Reuss' belief that federal policy must do more to conserve and rehabilitate neighborhoods; the Urban Regional Policy Group (URPG) has an interagency task force on neighborhoods which will work closely with the new Neighborhood Commission.
3. The URPG is reviewing proposals to reduce capital financing costs for businesses in urban areas. Specifically, the URPG is reviewing a differential investment tax credit for distressed urban areas, and legislation raising the ceiling for industrial revenue bonds from \$5 million to \$20 million per project in eligible urban areas.
4. HUD has begun to enforce open housing laws and the anti-discrimination provisions of the Community Development Act more vigorously. Several towns which failed to provide housing for low and moderate-income persons have had their Community Development programs terminated.

9:45 AM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

MEETING WITH REP. ROBERT NIX (D-2-PA)

Tuesday, September 27
8:45 a.m. (15 minutes)
The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *J.M.*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss various issues and ways in which he, as Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, can work with the Administration on pending legislation.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

Background: Attached is the memorandum prepared for Chairman Nix for tomorrow's meeting.

Rep. Nix is chairman of the full committee dealing with White House staff authorizations. The Herbert Harris (D-8-Va) bill on which hearings will be held Friday places totally unacceptable restrictions on the President. The Vice-President and White House staff have been working with Chairman Nix's staff to come up with a proposal that cures the parliamentary problems relating to staff authorizations, while providing the President sufficient flexibility to carry out his constitutionally imposed duties. (See talking points)**

Participants: The President, Rep. Nix, Victor Smiroldo-Executive Director and General Counsel for the Post Office Committee, Frank Moore, Bill Cable and Valerie Pinson.

Press Plan: White House Photographer.

III. TALKING POINTS

Thank Chairman Nix for his cooperation in reporting out an Employee Ethics bill from his committee which is in line with the Administration's request.

**I hope that you as Chairman could provide the necessary leadership to enact a White House staff authorization bill that recognizes the President's varying needs as well as the Congress' duty to respond to actual problems.

ROBERT N. C. NIX, PA., CHAIRMAN

MORRIS K. UDALL, ARIZ.
JAMES M. HANLEY, N.Y.
CHARLES H. WILSON, CALIF.
RICHARD C. WHITE, TEX.
WILLIAM D. FORD, MICH.
WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY, MO.
PATRICIA SCHROEDER, COLO.
WILLIAM LEHMAN, FLA.
GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN, MD.
HERBERT E. HARRIS II, VA.
STEPHEN J. SOLARZ, N.Y.
MICHAEL D. MYERS, PA.
CECIL (CEC) HEFTEL, HAWAII
JAMES J. HOWARD, N.J.
RALPH H. METCALFE, ILL.
LEO J. RYAN, CALIF.

EDWARD J. DERWINSKI, ILL.
JOHN H. ROUSSELOT, CALIF.
JAMES M. COLLINS, TEX.
GENE TAYLOR, MO.
BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, N.Y.
TRENT LOTT, MISS.
JIM LEACH, IOWA
TOM CONCORAN, ILL.

U.S. House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
309 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
Washington, D.C. 20515

September 26, 1977

MEMORANDUM

RE: Items for discussion during meeting of Chairman Nix with
President Carter at the White House on September 27, 1977
at 9:45 a.m.

JOBS

I. Federal Jobs

1) Philadelphia has lost nearly 130,000 jobs in the past eight years,
including —

- a) an aggregate decrease in Federal employment of
almost 17,500 jobs and
- b) 56,000 private industry positions directly resulting
from the decline in Federal positions.

The closing of the Frankford Arsenal has added substantially to the large black unemployment statistics since blacks constituted 20% of the total employment of 3,500 at the Frankford Arsenal. A positive step was taken in establishing a number of personnel actions, which were approved by the White House and ordered implemented by the Civil Service Commission, so that displaced Federal workers can find jobs as soon as possible. However, faster aggressive action is needed to implement those personnel actions in order to reduce the adverse impact on these Federal employees.

2) Administration must find a way to increase Federal employment in the Philadelphia area. The investment would be minimal since there are a sufficient number of vacant Federal facilities which can be utilized. Stand ready to assist the Administration in every way possible.

II. Midvale-Heppenstall Steel Plant, Philadelphia

A) Facility was closed this year, resulting in a loss of approximately 1,200 jobs.

B) There are prospective new owners of this plant, led by one Jan Westwood Booth, who is believed to have extremely good prospects of producing competitive products for a market large enough to support the loans they seek.

C) Although there appears to be some reservations on the part of Governor Shapp, and the Pennsylvania Industrial Development Authority, they are likely to move favorably on the project if there is Federal participation.

D) Assuming that there are reasonably good prospects for success, urge that the Economic Development Administration move expeditiously to fully participate in loan guarantees for the expected \$5 to \$15 million dollars needed to re-open Midvale-Heppenstall. Currently, some private banking interests have shown clear indication of participation.

III. Creating Private Industry Jobs

The recent failure of Midvale-Heppenstall's steel plant to acquire enough State and Federal loan guarantees to meet start-up costs underlines the desperate need to stimulate economic development in cities like Philadelphia. This, perhaps, could be accomplished by reorienting the programs of the Economic Development Administration to give them an urban focus.

President Carter's establishment on March 21, 1977 of an interagency cabinet level "Working Policy Group on Urban and Regional Development" is a major step forward but the President is urged to give consideration to the following options which would have the greatest positive effect in cities like Philadelphia:

a) Establish incentives to encourage private investment in the inner cities, such as tax credits.

b) Provide grants and other low interest loans aimed at encouraging businesses to remain or locate in the cities. This could be accomplished, in one way, by establishing a fund which local development corporations could draw from on a revolving basis.

c) Provide Federal guarantees for bonds issued by local development agencies.

HOUSING

1) Strongly support Housing Community Development Act (H.R. 6655) which includes President's proposal that Urban Development Action Grants be reserved for cities which have been effective in providing housing for persons with low and moderate incomes and equal opportunity in housing and employment for such persons.

2) More action is needed:

a) To make more funds available for rent subsidies for low and moderate income individuals who pay more than 25% or more of their incomes for housing.

b) To provide additional funds for public housing in the HUD appropriations.

c) To initiate Federal support for a secondary market so that mortgages in distressed areas can be made available.

d) To escalate "redlining" efforts so that banks will be compelled to provide more mortgages in depressed areas.

e) To provide pre-purchase and post-purchase default counselling for homeowners.

f) To establish close Federal coordination and consultation with responsible neighborhood housing groups in implementing housing policy.

3) Request personal visit by Secretary Harris to Philadelphia to tour depressed housing areas at the earliest possible time.

COMMITTEE MATTERS

I. Postal Reform Act Amendments (H.R. 7700): Support the Administration's position to the greatest extent possible:

a) Presidential Appointment of PMG -

Do not expect problem since both Administration and most Members of Committee support this provision.

b) Board of Governors -

- 1) Notwithstanding Administration's position to the contrary, very strong sentiment on the part of most Committee Members to eliminate Board.
- 2) Possible compromise would be to eliminate the Board of Governors and reinstate the Postal Service Advisory Council with Members appointed by the President to include public representatives, mail users, labor officials, and administration representatives.

c) Subsidy -

- 1) Committee will be insistent on some increase, since it believes, and rightly so, that the Postal Service is in financial trouble and higher postage rates will inevitably result.
- 2) Tend to agree that increasing the subsidy by a flat percentage of the previous year's budget, is undesirable since there would be absolutely no outside control on the use of such funds and thus could lead to further managerial inefficiencies.
- 3) A possible acceptable compromise would be to explore an increased subsidy to fund specific items, such as Research and Development, Saturday delivery, and closing of small post offices. It would be most helpful, if some such increased subsidy could be included in the current postal legislation.

II. Census Reform

(H.R. 8871) Congressman Lehman and his subcommittee will move their Census bill, probably in the Committee in this session.

- a) Agree that the Census Bureau, although the problem has persisted for more than 20 years, has not done anywhere near enough to eliminate "under counts" - especially among minorities and poor people.

b) Results of undercount:

1) Cities, like Philadelphia, lose millions in Federal aid and grants.

2) Could lose two Congressional seats (one in Philadelphia) if the problem is not corrected. Cities complain of no effective input on population undercounts. A method must be established for cities to have an effective, fair, and equitable appeal on the question of accuracy of population counts.

c) Aware of Administration's position. However, if there is no compromise, legislation will probably pass in the House.

d) Department of Commerce and Census Bureau must take positive administrative action immediately in this regard and a compromise achieved on the bill or the ultimate result will be disastrous for major cities like Philadelphia.

III. International Affairs

Will support the President's foreign policy to the greatest extent possible and specifically:

a) Middle East - All the President's initiatives to achieve a permanent solution in the area and especially his efforts to convene the Geneva Conference as soon as possible.

b) Panama Canal Treaty - As Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, will move expeditiously on legislation regarding Federal employees employed at the Canal which will be needed to implement the treaty.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

8:00 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

C

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP BREAKFAST

Tuesday, September 27, 1977

8:00 a.m.

Family Dining Room

From: Frank Moore *f.m.*

I. PRESS PLAN

White House Photo

II. PARTICIPANTS

See Attached list

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

III. AGENDA

1. Energy. FIRST: Ask Senator Byrd for status report. You should express your disappointment at the Finance Committee vote on the crude oil equalization tax. The equalization tax is the centerpiece of the energy plan and the negative vote is particularly unfortunate because the Administration would be willing to work with the Congress in looking at the uses of revenues from the tax.

The Senate is continuing to vote on amendments to the natural gas deregulation. I will send you up-dates as they happen.

2. International Financial Institutions. You need to ask the leadership for their help and their guidance as to how we should proceed on this issue. Note at end.

3. Social Security Financing. Secretary Califano is sending a separate memorandum. (attached)

4. Steel Industry. There is increasing concern on the Hill regarding initiatives to help alleviate steel problems. You might advise the leadership that there are a number of on-going activities which address these problems, i.e. Strauss' negotiating, the tax package. None of these activities will provide quick solutions.

In addition to these long-term solutions, you should inform the leadership that you have directed the formation of an inter-agency group to work out the Administration's strategy on this problem. You should reiterate that you continue to believe that quotas are not the solution and do not get to the root of the problem.

5. Geneva Conference. It would be appropriate for you to brief the leadership on your recent meeting with Gromyko.

* [Do not bring
up. Will be
worked out.]

6. Debt Limit. Last week the House failed to pass legislation to raise the ceiling on the national debt. ~~The House will bring up this matter again this week. You should urge the leadership to help on this bill since it is essential that it be passed and signed into law by October 1.~~

7. Veto. Inspector's General Bill: You should inform the leadership that you will veto this legislation. The bill which would establish Offices of Inspector General in twelve departments and agencies, has very serious constitutional problems and places the Congress in an inappropriate oversight position.

ERDA Authorization: I have attached a list of the objections the Administration has to the bill.

8. Inform the leadership that you will not be able to meet next Tuesday -- you will be in New York.

NOTE: The foreign assistance conference has not been re-convened. You need to urge the Speaker to call Congressman Long and urge that he take the conference back into session and resolve their differences. If this is not done immediately, Long will file the Conference Report.

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PARTICIPANTS

The President

The Vice President

Majority Leader Byrd

Senator Cranston

Senator Inouye

Senator Eastland -- Senator has regretted because of late session

Speaker O'Neill

Representative Wright

Representative Foley

Representative Brademas

Representative Rostenkowski

Representative Chisholm

Frank Moore

Stu Eizenstat

Ken Curtis

Dan Tate

Bill Cable

Bob Thomson

Bill Smith

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THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

SEP 26 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM JOE CALIFANO *Joe*

The Social Security bill in the Senate contains much of what you requested, particularly including:

- A sharp increase in the taxable wage base for employers (up from \$16,500 to \$100,000). This is effectively 99% of what you asked for on this issue.
- Decoupling close to our proposal.

The big problems are two:

1. There is no use of general revenues to insure adequate reserves; and
2. There is an increase in the tax rate on workers in 1979 to finance an expensive increase in the earnings allowance permitted retired workers before their benefits are reduced. That tax rate is contrary to your campaign pledge and taken with the sharp increase in the wage base, also gives the economists some concern.

On the House side, Social Security is in a state of confusion and the Speaker needs to be asked to get involved. Otherwise, Ullman, who disagrees both with the Administration and his own subcommittee, may lead the discussion back to immediate tax rate increases as a band-aid solution. We have already talked to the Speaker's staff and they are ready to move if the Speaker returns from the Leadership meeting with instructions to get started.

With a little luck, we can get a Social Security bill out of the House which will provide use of general revenues, at least on a temporary basis, to take care of hospital insurance. Thus we would stand a chance in conference to get almost everything you asked for when we started out.

On the Senate Finance Committee side, the most important thing right now is to separate social security from the \$1 billion in fiscal relief that Moynihan wants and the array of provisions in H.R. 7200 that Long wants. As Long is working H.R. 7200 through the Finance Committee, it will likely contain:

- Provisions specifying how we are to do quality assurance samples (estimated additional personnel: 10-12,000; estimated additional cost: \$150-200 million);
- Provisions for HEW to pay the salaries of state and local judges who hear paternity cases (as part of Long's Child Enforcement Statute);
- Withholding of some Federal welfare contributions to States that do not enact long-arm statutes for paternity cases;
- Authority in Secretary of HEW to designate blood-test laboratories in every State that will be open 24 hours a day for paternity suit purposes;
- Long's pet comprehensive work-training program, which was repealed in 1967 after five unsuccessful years. This last provision is a red flag to the welfare rights and minority communities.

I suggest that your central point be: The Democratic Party must deal with the social security problem and get it behind us for the next several years. We should do it as a separate piece of legislation and not subject the rights of senior citizens to the controversy that will surround the H.R. 7200 and fiscal relief provisions. The welfare related items and fiscal relief can be handled as part of your welfare reform program which is working its way through the Congress.

E
R
D
A

OBJECTIONABLE PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSE AND
SENATE VERSIONS OF ERDA AUTHORIZATION BILLS

1. Prohibition on use of federal funds to repurchase, transport or store foreign spent fuel unless expressly authorized by Congress. This would do substantial damage to our non-proliferation policy since acceptance of foreign spent fuel is a major bargaining tool.
2. Language limiting the authority of the Secretary of Energy to organize the Department of Energy's R & D activities. The effect of this provision would be to transfer ERDA almost intact into DoE, thereby undoing much of the good hoped for in the establishment of the Department.
3. Congressional review and authority to disapprove of all new Agreements for Cooperation for sale of nuclear reactors or reactor fuel. This would undo the negotiations now successfully completed with the House to eliminate Congressional veto of new Agreements.
4. One-house veto authority to disapprove new uranium prices. This, like the item above, undercuts our attempts to discourage use of one-house vetoes.
5. Community impact assistance funding for areas in which certain ERDA National Laboratories are located. This funding is not justified and would set a difficult precedent.
6. Collective bargaining authority for employees at the Lawrence Livermore laboratories.
7. Substantial limitations and Congressional "waiting periods" established for initiation of new R & D programs. Also strict limitations on internal reprogramming of funds.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 27, 1977

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for your
information.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: RECOMMENDED PHONE CALL TO
GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	MONDALE
	COSTANZA
	EIZENSTAT
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	LIPSHUTZ
/	MOORE
	POWELL
	WATSON
	LANCE
	SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
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	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

*Frank
done
J*

CONGRESSIONAL TELEPHONE CALL

TO: Congressman George E. Brown, Jr. (D-Calif)

DATE: As soon as possible

RECOMMENDED BY: Frank Moore *Fm*

PURPOSE: To thank Congressman Brown for his support on the Clinch River Breeder Reactor

BACKGROUND: Congressman Brown sponsored the Administration's amendment to cut back the funding on the Clinch River Breeder Reactor

TOPICS OF DISCUSSION: 1. Thank him for his efforts and hard work.

2. Inform him personally that you plan to veto ERDA non-military authorization which includes the Clinch River Breeder Reactor.

Date of Submission: September 27, 1977

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 27, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jack Watson *Jack*
SUBJECT: LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE

Ray Marshall just called to report that the longshoremen's negotiations are about to break off temporarily, despite the fact that they are getting close to a settlement. Ray believes that you will be asked to intervene in the dispute, and he strongly urges that you not do so. In his opinion, Ted Gleason's breaking off of the negotiations is a tactical ploy, and there is no real danger of a protracted strike. Even if the longshoremen do strike for a week or so, no real damage would be done. Ray also says that a Taft-Hartley injunction would not settle anything, and that our position has been, and should continue to be, that the parties to the negotiations must resolve their own disputes.

Ray suggested that any calls from either employer groups or the union should be referred to the Labor Department.

cc: Hamilton Jordan
Jody Powell
Stuart Eizenstat
Robert Lipshutz
Midge Costanza
Frank Moore

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THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/27/'77

Mr. President:

Our proposed stop in Denver ---after the SAC tour at Offutt in Omaha---would have to be in place of flying directly to Vandenberg Air Force Base.

In addition to a function centering on water policy and energy related to the Rocky Mountain community, we want to schedule 30 minutes of your time to a multi-state Panama Canal briefing, reaching a lot of people for whom it would have been difficult to come to Washington.

In the previous trip proposal, I mentioned the strong support for a Colorado stop, from Frank Moore, Cecil Andrus, Ken Curtis, and others. To fly over and back for two stops in California (again) would be, in my opinion, inadvisable.

TK TK

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for Preservation Purposes

Tim
See me
with schedule
J

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

Tim -
Comment
J

Friday, Sept 23

Dear Mr. President,

This morning you mentioned that you had not seen a missile silo. I am sure that such a visit can be arranged if you can take two (or three) hours for that purpose while you are in California on October 22. Test launches of Minuteman missiles take place from Vandenberg Air Force Base, from silos identical with operational ones. We could fly to VAFB (about 150 miles from Los Angeles) directly from SAC Headquarters in Omaha (Offutt), and see what is to be seen in an hour or so. The extra time in the air should be no more than an hour, and the Omaha and Vandenberg visits would fit together very well.

Please let me know if you'd like me to arrange this.

Respectfully,
Harold Brown

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 27, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in the President's outbox and is forwarded to you for your information and appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: The Vice President
Bob Lipshutz
Frank Moore
Jody Powell
Jack Watson
Jim McIntyre

RE: PUBLIC BROADCASTING

cc: *Barry Jagoda*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

top memo only

	FOR STAFFING
	FOR INFORMATION
/	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

	/	MONDALE
		COSTANZA
/		EIZENSTAT
		JORDAN
	/	LIPSHUTZ
	/	MOORE
	/	POWELL
	/	WATSON
	/	LANCE <i>Jm</i>
		SCHULTZE

	ENROLLED BILL
	AGENCY REPORT
	CAB DECISION
	EXECUTIVE ORDER

Comments due to
Carp/Huron within
48 hours; due to
Staff Secretary
next day

	ARAGON
	BOURNE
	BRZEZINSKI
	BUTLER
	CARP
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	JAGODA
	KING

	KRAFT
	LINDER
	MITCHELL
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	POSTON
	PRESS
	SCHLESINGER
	SCHNEIDERS
	STRAUSS
	VOORDE
	WARREN

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
BO CUTTER *wbc*
BARRY JAGODA *B.J.*
RICK NEUSTADT *R.N.*

SUBJECT: Public Broadcasting

We are attaching a proposed message to Congress, reflecting your decisions. Jim Fallows has revised and cleared it. We are to meet with you on this early next week.

You noted three questions on the decision memo (also attached):

(1) Funding Levels

You indicated that you endorsed the principle of long-term funding but wanted to make the levels tentative pending the budget review. Since this is an authorization bill, we must supply the Congress with fixed spending ceilings. The numbers we have suggested -- \$180 million the first year and \$200 million the succeeding four years -- are 22% lower than CPB and PBS requested but represent a significant increase over the \$160 million in the last year of the current bill, in recognition of your support during the campaign for adequate funding of public broadcasting.

We have included a clear statement in the message that these authorization levels do not guarantee appropriations -- those must come out of the normal budget process.

(2) Requirement of Non-Federal Funds to Match Federal Funds

You indicated you wanted "no reduction in local match including inflation." Our proposed authorization levels and match changes would accomplish that as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Authorization</u>	<u>Non-Federal Amount Needed To Match At 100% Appropriations</u>	<u>Maximum CPB Projects It Can Raise</u>
FY 1980	\$152m (already appropriated)	\$380m (at 2.5:1)	\$368m
FY 1981	\$180m	\$405m (at 2.25:1)	\$406m
FY 1982-85	\$200m	\$450m (at 2.25:1)	\$443m

At 6% inflation, the non-Federal match level needed would remain constant during the transition period from 1980 to 1981 and rise from 1981 to 1982.

(3) Station Facilities Grant Program

You asked how this program (being transferred from HEW to CPB) would be used to widen signal coverage, explore new technologies and help minorities start new stations. These changes would be made:

--restrictions in the current law limiting grants to broadcast stations would be stricken, allowing grants for other kinds of technology, like cable systems and low power relay transmitters.

--the law would require most of the money to be used to expand the reach of public broadcasting (at present only about 50% of the public can get a good public TV signal.)

--the law would be changed to encourage grants to minority groups (without quotas.)

The attached message is written to reflect three proposed changes from the program we had recommended earlier. The changes are based on our extensive meetings with the Senate and House Communications Subcommittees and public broadcasters.

(1) CPB Board Size

You approved adding two representatives each from the TV and radio stations to the 15-member CPB Board to increase cooperation and independence. That would put the Board at 19, which

Chairman Van Deerlin of the House Communications Subcommittee thinks would be unwieldy and inefficient, and we agree. We propose to reduce the Board back to 15 after the four new members are added by deleting four of the five Presidential appointments in 1980. (The three appointments you made this year and the five you can make next March would not be affected. By the end of 1980, CPB would have a 15-member Board consisting of nine members appointed by you, two by Ford, and four by the public stations.)

Approve ✓ Disapprove

(2) "Objectivity and Balance" Provision

We recommend dropping our proposal to repeal the current law's provision requiring "objectivity and balance" in programming. While repeal is in line with First Amendment principles, it would draw opposition on the Hill and subject you to attack as being "against objectivity." In any case, the provision is not enforced and the stations tell us they are not concerned about it, so there is no point in fighting over it.

Approve ✓ Disapprove

(3) Funding for National Programming

You approved our recommendation that the top priority for the additional Federal funding be excellent national programming since almost all the non-Federal money goes to the stations. To accomplish that, we had suggested a 50% ceiling on the CPB money passed through to the stations. (The current law requires a minimum pass-through of 50%; at present CPB passes on 58%.) We encountered substantial opposition on the grounds that:

--The change implies distrust of the stations and of local decision-making; and

--The 8% saving is not enough to merit a fight, especially since it might be offset by reduced station contributions to national programming from their pass-through funds.

We propose instead a more positive approach:

--The 50% minimum would be deleted.

--CPB would be required to put at least 25% of the appropriation into a National Programming Fund, from which it would make bloc grants to producers or stations for documentaries, dramatic series, children's programs, etc.

-- the message would urge CPB and the stations to commit another 25% to national programming by increasing the amount the stations pool for this purpose, or by other means.

This approach directs that most of the money added by your bill go to national programming, but it avoids attacking the stations. It sets a target of 50% for national programming, compared with 36% now. The dollars would increase as follows:

	<u>This Year</u>	<u>FY 1982</u> <u>(if appropriation is 100%)</u>
CPB money for national programming	\$17m	\$50m
Station money pooled for national programming	\$19m	\$50m (projected, depending on how much the stations pool and how much CPB adds to the Fund)
 TOTAL	 \$36m	 \$100m

The remaining half of the Federal funds would go to the stations; to the national transmission network; and to planning, research, etc. Thus the stations would receive money from both halves of the Federal appropriation. The amount they get could stay at the present ~~Rate~~; that would be up to CPB.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

I am transmitting to the Congress today proposals to strengthen our public broadcasting system and to insulate it from political manipulation.

The impact of television and radio on our lives can scarcely be overestimated. Television now bulks larger than all its rivals for our leisure time. In the daily routine of many individuals, it consumes more hours than family, school, church, or job. Radio is just as important; with some 400 million receivers in American homes, cars, and workplaces, radio listening is nearly as pervasive as the air that carries it.

In these circumstances, a strong and varied public broadcast system has a crucial role to play. Because it is free of the scramble for ratings, public broadcasting has room for experimentation and risk-taking. Public broadcasting is for all Americans. It can meet the needs of audiences that number in the millions, but are seldom served anywhere else. That is why, during my campaign for the Presidency, I pledged my best efforts to strengthen it.

The bill I am submitting with this message today continues and increases long-term funding for public television and radio. Financial stability is needed if public broadcasting is to provide better programs for more citizens and protect those programs from political pressures.

The bill also proposes statutory changes to increase cooperation, reduce overlap, and clarify the missions of the three primary national organizations in the field -- the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB), the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), and National Public Radio (NPR). And it proposes amendments which will give the system greater journalistic independence and require it to:

- Devote more resources to high quality national programming.
- Set long-range goals by which its progress can be judged.
- Plan how public television and radio signals can be brought within reach of all citizens.
- Provide greater accountability to the public.
- Stimulate greater participation by minorities and women.

Without these statutory changes, not even a long-term authorization bill would insure diverse and high-quality programming.

Public broadcasting's organizational problems and its need for better planning and greater diversity should not blind us to its accomplishments. In the ten years since the Public Broadcasting Act first provided Federal funds for programming, public broadcasting has set new standards in children's programs, drama, music, science, history, and educational services. Its coverage of local, state, and national hearings, its documentaries, and its in-depth news analyses have helped make government more understandable.

Public broadcasting has done more than simply entertain us. It has encouraged us and our children to think and to act. It has also pioneered in such technical innovations as captioning for the deaf and satellite broadcasting.

This bill will renew Federal funding while improving the ways the money is spent. The money will be used, among other purposes, to:

- Strengthen the PBS national television service to provide a first-rate schedule of cultural and public affairs programs.

- Support National Public Radio, which provides a lively alternative schedule of music, public hearings and events, and original radio drama.

- Plan the best use of the public broadcasting satellite system and other new communications technologies. These advances make possible new television and radio networks devoted entirely to adult instruction, children's programming, or the special needs of Hispanics, Blacks, women, the elderly, or other distinct audiences.

- Expand the reach of public television and radio signals. All taxpayers contribute to public broadcasting, but only about half receive a good public television signal, and fewer than two-thirds can receive public radio.

- Increase public broadcasting's contribution to in-school and adult instruction. Public television's most popular prime-time series have been widely used for college extension courses. Lifelong learning should remain one of its principal goals.

- Increase employment, training, and ownership opportunities for minorities and women.

- Support local, state, and regional programming. Programming of local interest is an important resource.

Except for the key area of national programming, this legislation does not mandate specific allocations of Federal funds for each of these purposes. It is desirable to allow CPB the flexibility to choose among competing priorities. But the bill does set a direction that allows all these efforts to be pursued.

My specific proposals are as follows:

ASSURE LONG-RANGE FUNDING

Enactment of this legislation will allow continuation of the present system of five-year authorization and two-year advance appropriations, which was designed to assist planning and enhance insulation. Congress has just appropriated \$152 million for fiscal 1980, the last year of the current authorization. New legislation is needed early next year for public broadcasting to be included in next year's appropriations process.

The funds authorized in the enclosed bill total \$1.041 billion. This includes a five-year authorization for CPB at \$180 million for fiscal year 1981 and \$200 million in each of the four succeeding years. It also includes a separate grant program of \$30 million annually for technical facilities in fiscal 1979 and 1980, and \$1 million for telecommunications demonstrations by HEW in fiscal 1979. These figures represent recommended authorization levels. Appropriations requests must come from the annual budget review process.

This bill maintains an authorized level of Federal funding at \$200 million after the second year. That will ensure that the system will reexamine its needs and potential in 1979, after the new Carnegie Commission on the Future of Public Broadcasting delivers its report. This Commission has taken on the difficult job of looking at the public system's creative process in light of new technology. It is also examining both the existing sources of Federal and non-Federal funding and potential new ones. The Task Force that established the Commission has urged us and Congress to move forward with a long-term authorization and related structural issues so that it can concentrate on funding methods, technology, and programming.

Leveling the authorization also insures that in two years we and Congress can evaluate the success of the organizational and other changes proposed in this bill.

CLARIFY FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL ENTITIES

Since 1967, most Federal funds for public broadcasting have gone to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB). CPB is an independent unit run by a 15-member Board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. One of CPB's key missions is to disseminate Federal funds for programming in ways that shield program content from political pressure. Another is to provide system-wide leadership in planning, budgeting, resource allocation, research, evaluation, fund-raising from private sources and government agencies, and development of new communications services.

The public radio and television networks are run by two other units that represent the local stations: National Public Radio (NPR) and the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS). There are also five regional networks and several special program exchanges like the Latino Consortium. National production centers exist at larger stations and at independent entities like Children's Television Workshop. All these units have their own programming staffs.

At present, CPB itself often chooses which individual programs or series to fund. This:

- Reduces CPB's effectiveness as a political insulator.
- Reduces its ability to focus on long-range planning and new educational services.
- Duplicates staff, wastes money, and causes unproductive feuds between CPB and PBS, NPR, and other public broadcasting organizations.

The public cannot afford to pay duplicate organizations to do the same job. The greater the bureaucratic overhead, the smaller the sums that can be used for programming. It is time to define organizational roles clearly so that the public and program producers can understand how the system operates and there can be a rational, efficient basis for future planning.

I propose three steps to resolve this issue:

-- CPB's role would be clarified to be that of a system overseer operating much like an endowment or foundation. Based on its planning process, it would make broad allocations among radio, TV, and other distribution systems and among children's, public affairs, minority, and other program types. It would implement these decisions by giving annual or multi-year bloc grants to PBS, NPR, regional and other specialized networks, and production centers. The grantees would select the specific programs to be produced.

-- Two members chosen by PBS and two by NPR would be added to the CPB Board to increase both cooperation and insulation. (Four Presidentially appointed slots would be phased out to keep the total at 15.)

-- CPB would be required to prepare a five year development plan for public broadcasting in concert with PBS and NPR to guide the allocation of Federal resources and update it annually in its report to Congress.

This will decentralize creative decisions, place them further from any potential political control, and refocus CPB on the important job of overall system development. Under this mode of operation, CPB should have only a limited full-time staff to assist its Board in its priority setting and oversight tasks. It can draw upon distinguished experts in the arts, science, journalism, and education to help it evaluate current and future needs. It would not need a substantial staff for program decision-making and program-related legal, public information, and audience research functions. This can be done by PBS, NPR, and other grantees.

CPB should need substantially fewer than its current staff of 140 to carry out its missions. The savings from these cuts and greater efficiency in CPB's retained functions should go into programming.

INCREASE FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR NATIONAL PROGRAMMING

There are now 271 public television stations and 199 public radio stations. They provide a vital service to their states and communities. But each of these stations cannot separately produce the high quality cultural, public affairs, and instructional programming their communities need.

Federal support for strong national program services was a principal recommendation of the first Carnegie Commission. It was a primary aim of the 1967 Act that created CPB. But CPB now devotes only \$17 million of its current \$103 million appropriation directly to national programming. In addition, about \$19 million of the \$58 million CPB gives to local stations is pooled for that purpose.

By devoting more funds to national needs, public broadcasting can give producers adequate lead time and budget to create high quality domestic productions. It can support more first-rate production centers, like Children's Television Workshop and similar centers for independent producers, minorities, and women. It can provide the complete coverage of news events, such as important Congressional hearings, that commercial broadcasting rarely offers.

This bill provides that at least 25% of funds appropriated to CPB in future years shall be used for a National Programming Fund for bloc grants for such productions. This will insure that by FY 1982 up to \$50 million, depending on the appropriation level, would be earmarked for national programming.

In addition, I call on the public broadcasting system to devote another 25% of the Federal money to national programming. The stations can do this by pooling money, as the TV stations do now through the Station Program Cooperative, or it can be done by any other mechanism. This would provide a total of up to \$100 million for national programming in FY 1982. Minorities, women, and independent as well as station producers should have access to these funds.

Unlike the current law, my bill does not place either a ceiling or floor on funds CPB passes through to local stations. CPB can make its own allocations for this purpose from year to year, as experience requires.

Local, state, and regional services also need more money. I call on the other funding sources -- particularly the states -- to hold up their end of this funding partnership. As Federal funds and individual contributions have increased during the past few years, state funds have leveled off. As a former governor, I know the pressures on state budgets. But state support of public broadcasting, which brings state legislative proceedings and other vital services to citizens, should be maintained. I urge states that have contributed to do more, and those that have not, to begin.

REDUCE THE PERCENTAGE PUBLIC BROADCASTING MUST RAISE TO MATCH CPB FUNDS

The current law requires the system to raise \$2.50 for every \$1.00 the Federal Government gives CPB. CPB has indicated that such levels of non-Federal support cannot be achieved to match the proposed increased authorizations.

Even if states increase their share, there are realistic limits to the amounts that public broadcasting can hope to raise by on-air appeals to its audience and by corporate and foundation support. I am therefore proposing a reduction in the match to \$2.25-to-\$1.00. This figure assures a continued incentive for fund-raising without asking the system to achieve the impossible. The minimum dollar amount of matching funds that could be required to meet the upper limit of appropriations under this bill would rise gradually until the authorization is leveled off.

individual citizens should recognize that their funds help maintain the diversity and independence of their local stations.

I intend to review the matching concept and formula in 1979 after assessing its impact on fund raising and the Carnegie Commission's report as to future funding sources and needs.

TRANSFER PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES PROGRAM FROM HEW TO CPB

A key part of my plan is the effort to bring public broadcasting to as many people as possible. That effort should be fully coordinated with the system's own long-range planning. I am therefore recommending that the Educational Broadcast Facilities Program now run by HEW be transferred to CPB.

As part of the planning required by this bill, CPB will estimate the cost of reaching as close to the total American population as would be feasible using the most efficient technologies. For the next two years, pending submission of such a plan, I propose to continue the Facilities Program's present \$30 million annual authorization.

I also propose changes in the Facilities Program to:

- Make assistance to minority public television and radio stations a funding priority. No public television station in the continental United States is operated by a minority-controlled institution, although Howard University and others have applied for licenses.

- Allow planning grants to be made to groups wishing to start stations. These grants would enable them to do the legal, engineering, and other studies needed to apply for actual communications facilities.

- Make regional networks and other groups of stations eligible for facilities funds.

- Make facilities grants open to any broadcast or nonbroadcast communications technology chosen by an eligible applicant. Federal funds should support the most efficient technical means to make publicly funded programming available to the widest audiences.

A \$1 million per-year social service communications demonstration program started in 1975 as a part of this program will continue at HEW. But CPB will be able to use a portion of the facilities funds being transferred for demonstrations of new public service delivery systems, such as two-way communication via satellite.

ENCOURAGE JOURNALISTIC INDEPENDENCE

I want to encourage public broadcasters at all levels to engage in active news reporting and public affairs programming. This Administration will not try to stifle controversy on public television and radio. No President should try to dictate what issues public broadcasting should cover or how it should cover them.

Unlike commercial broadcasters, public broadcasters are forbidden by current law to editorialize on issues of public importance. This ban makes sense for stations licensed to a state or local government instrumentality. But Congress has recently amended the tax code to allow private non-profit organizations to advocate positions on public issues. The Public Broadcasting Act should be similarly amended to allow non-governmental licensees to exercise their First Amendment rights. This change would not require editorials, but it would permit them. Public broadcasters should have an equal opportunity with commercial broadcasters to participate in the free marketplace of ideas.

States hold about half of the U.S. public television station licenses. Another step toward journalistic independence would be for state and local governments to better insulate these stations. The danger of undue political control is as real here as at the Federal level. This bill does not compel any particular form, but I want to encourage states to establish independent boards to assure insulation.

REQUIRE PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY

Independence from government control does not mean a public station has no obligation to account for its stewardship. But such accountability is best exercised directly to the local citizens who contribute to the station's support. I therefore propose sunshine for public stations that receive Federal funds; they should be required to open their board meetings and financial records to the public.

This legislation is not intended to restrict a public station board's privacy on personnel matters, or otherwise sanction unwarranted invasions of personal privacy. But local citizens should have access to the basic decisions public stations make in allocating tax funds and private donations. This is already standard practice at CPB, PBS, NPR, and many public stations.

INCREASE PARTICIPATION OF MINORITIES AND WOMEN

This bill makes it clear that the employment discrimination laws apply to stations and other producers that receive CPB funds. It conditions such grants on nondiscrimination, just like receipt of a grant from a Federal agency. Enforcement of this requirement will be delegated to a Federal agency with expertise in this field.

This change, combined with making minority ownership a goal of the facilities program, will help bring greater diversity to the decision-making levels of public broadcasting. But statutory amendments alone are not enough. Public broadcasting should make its own effort to become an entry-level training ground and model for the other media in meeting the needs of women, Blacks, Hispanics, and other minorities.

Last year approximately \$25 million was contributed to public broadcasting directly by four agencies -- HEW, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Science Foundation.

This is an important source of Federal funds that is outside the CPB appropriation. It accounts for one-fourth of the national public TV schedule, as well as many local and state productions. And it is not covered by CPB's insulation from political pressure.

This funding should be coordinated with the work of CPB, PBS, and NPR to assure that it is used efficiently for programs that get on the air. I propose that CPB inventory all such grants in its annual report to Congress and that it act as a consultant to the agencies and a clearinghouse for grant information. In addition, we are drafting administrative rules for the agencies to assure there is no improper manipulation of program content.

PUBLIC STATION FREQUENCY ALLOCATIONS AND RECEPTION

Most public television stations are on UHF channels, and most public radio stations are on the FM band. I urge the Federal Communications Commission to seriously consider pending proposals that would bring public television and radio closer to parity with commercial stations. These include proposals for better standards for TV set reception of UHF channels and better allocation of FM channels for public radio. I am hopeful that the new leadership at the FCC will give UHF and FM improvements priority attention.

Better spectrum management and reception standards may do more to make public broadcasting more widely available than substantial Federal grants for transmitters and increased power. The costs and benefits of each approach should be carefully weighed.

* * * * *

I urge Congress to consider promptly, and to pass, the legislation I am submitting containing the proposals described in this message. This will provide a firm foundation for planning the next decade of public communications in this country.

JIMMY CARTER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

September 1977.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 29, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*
BARRY JAGODA *BJ*
BO CUTLER *BC*

SUBJECT: Public Broadcasting

Public broadcasting's five-year authorization expires next year, and the Administration has been asked to introduce a new bill so hearings can be held this fall and a new appropriation included in our next year's budget. You have spoken of your support for public broadcasting and a significant constituency is now looking to you for leadership.

After wide consultation, Frank Lloyd and Rick Neustadt as well as others on our staffs, in cooperation with HEW, have developed a plan for your consideration. Your CPB nominees concur with it. We think this plan will reduce organizational strife, encourage creative programming, improve planning, and help this medium reach its potential as an alternative and prod to commercial broadcasting. While it would help resolve long-festered problems, it can become controversial; this is a sensitive border area between government and press.

Your guidance is needed on the following questions, but you may want to meet with a small group of us to go over this fairly complicated, relatively fresh area prior to making your decisions. If you agree with our recommendation that we meet on this subject, please so indicate at the end of this paper.

A. National Structure. Should we reallocate programming and planning functions among the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) and the TV and radio networks (PBS and NPR), or merge these functions into a single entity?

B. Authorization Length. Should the current pattern of 5-year advance authorizations for CPB be continued?

C. Funding Level. How much money should the new bill authorize?

D. Allocation of Funds. Should we retain the current practice of passing most of the Federal money to local stations, or earmark more for national services?

E. Matching Ratio. Should we change the formula under which public broadcasters must raise funds to match CPB appropriations?

F. Federal Agency Programs. Should we merge the facilities grant program now at HEW into the CPB authorization? Should we coordinate program grants by HEW and other Federal agencies?

Five additional, less critical issues should be resolved to present a comprehensive program. They are listed on page 6.

We suggest that your decisions be communicated to Congress in a message in early September. It would emphasize your support for public broadcasting and set out your vision of the benefits it can provide. The message would stress your commitment to a stronger national role for public broadcasting and encourage it to pioneer in quality drama and music; coverage of public issues; educational services; service to minorities, women, children, and the elderly; and innovation in new technologies to reach wider audiences.

Background

Since 1967, most Federal money for public broadcasting has gone to CPB, an independent unit run by a 15-member board appointed by you (Congress is appropriating \$152 million for the last year of CPB's present authorization). CPB currently passes 57% of the money to the local stations to use at their discretion and spends 17% on national programs, 16% on national network distribution, and 10% on staff and other services. (A third of the 57% given to the local stations is pooled by them for additional national programming.) A key CPB mission is to shield program content from political pressure.

The public radio and TV networks are run by two other units which represent the stations: National Public Radio (NPR), and the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS). These groups have their own programming departments which are duplicated by CPB. This has led to unproductive disputes among the three units over specific program decisions.

The Federal Government spends an additional \$40 million a year which does not go through any of these units. HEW runs a grant program to build new stations and improve facilities. Half a dozen agencies give stations grants to do specific shows. None of these efforts is coordinated, and each agency has its own programmers. This situation not only compounds the disorganization; it also has resulted in agencies using grants to improperly dictate program content.

All these Federal funds combined presently account for less than a third of public broadcasting's revenues. Current legislation requires that public broadcasting raise \$2.50 for every \$1.00 in the CPB appropriation. State and local governments contribute about half of that; the rest comes from corporations, foundations, and individual supporters. Almost all non-Federal funds go to local stations. The Federal share has risen rapidly, as have funds raised from private sources, while the state contribution has leveled off.

(An attached chart shows the existing 5-year authorization's funding levels and alternative proposed new ones. Another shows the total U.S. per-capita investment in public broadcasting compared to U.K., Canada and Japan, and U.S. commercial broadcasting.)

Many think the present system has not lived up to expectations and needs reform. The U.S. creative community believes that scattering most Federal funds among the 265 TV and 200 radio stations cripples national programming and fosters reliance on BBC imports. They urge that priorities be changed to reallocate more funds to national programming.

Consumer groups, independent producers, and advocates of adult instruction and minority programming charge they are ignored. Supporters of radio and alternative technologies, such as cable, want a bigger share of Federal funds. The TV stations want technical improvements so they can reach larger audiences (thereby increasing private contributions). Only 50% of the population can now receive public TV, and 60% public radio.

The recently-formed Carnegie Commission on the Future of Public Broadcasting is looking at long-range issues of creativity, technology, public participation, coverage, and funding sources. Their report is due in early 1979, when public broadcasting moves to satellite distribution with its potential for multiple networks serving varying needs. They have urged the Administration to take on the immediate legislative issues, as discussed here.

Issues for Decision

A. Structural Options

1. Realign National Functions to Reduce Overlap and Promote Planning. CPB would be taken out of individual programming decisions, and its staff and overhead would be strictly limited. CPB would operate like a foundation, granting money to PBS, NPR, and other program producers/distributors. Representatives of PBS and NPR would be added to the CPB Board to increase coordination. CPB would concentrate on system-wide leadership functions: planning, budgeting, resource allocation, evaluation, raising private funds and encouraging the growth of new services (e.g., it might fund satellite/cable networks for adult instruction or Spanish-language programming). An attached chart details this realignment. This would require only minor statutory adjustment.

2. Merge CPB, PBS, and NPR. The three existing boards and staffs would be combined into a single entity that would operate the public television and radio networks. This would require a more fundamental statutory change than Option #1. Congress originally mandated the separation of CPB from production and networking to insure insulation of these decisions from direct political oversight.

RECOMMENDATION: We recommend Option #1 because it increases insulation from political manipulation. A separate CPB is also more likely to fund new communications ideas and support educational services. (Under merger, the existing radio and TV networks would likely absorb all the money.) Option #1 is supported by PBS and the local stations.

Approve ✓

Disapprove

B. Authorization Length Options

1. Five-Year Bill. Public broadcasters consider long-term funding crucial because it gives them the security needed for major creative productions. It also insulates further the public broadcast media from harmful interference.

2. One- or Two-Year Bill. This would hold public broadcasters' feet closer to the fire on organizational changes and give us another shot when the Carnegie report comes out.

3. Alternative Funding Schemes. Automatic, insulated funding methods have been suggested, such as license fees on commercial broadcasters, a tax on commercial broadcasters' revenues, or an income tax check-off.

RECOMMENDATION: We recommend Option #1. The need for long-term security is genuine, and a short-term bill would be seen by the system as a betrayal of your support. You will be able to exercise ongoing supervision through the leveling off of authorizations suggested in C(2) below, as well as through annual appropriations. There is as yet no strong constituency for alternative funding schemes. (Perhaps Carnegie will make one politically viable.)

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

C. Authorization Levels

1. CPB Request. CPB and PBS have asked for \$210 million the first year of the new bill: a \$50 million jump from the last year of the current one. They want authorizations scaled up to \$300 million over five years. (NPR has not joined in this request.)

2. Level Off After Two Years. You could authorize annual increases of \$20 million for two years, leveling off at \$200 million for the last three years of the authorization. This would force the system to justify any further increases after the Carnegie report is out, the structural changes proposed here will be in effect, and the system itself should have a clearer plan for future priorities. It would thereby accomplish much of the benefit of a short-term authorization.

RECOMMENDATION: We recommend Option #2 in light of your commitment to balance the budget and uncertainties about the system's future plans and needs. The \$20 million increases offset inflation and provide resources to expand the system's services as we propose. (Note: This decision does not control appropriations. We are trying to move from appropriating automatically up to the full match to annually reviewing system priorities). We also recommend that your message encourage state governments to continue and expand their funding.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

*Tentative pending
budget reviews*

D. National-Local Allocation Options

This is a very controversial issue. More money is needed for high-quality national services. However, the local stations will fight any cuts in their grants. The options are:

1. Put all CPB funds into national services, letting non-Federal sources support local stations (could be phased in over several years).

2. Gradually cut the percentage given to the local stations as authorizations increase, keeping the dollar amount given to stations constant (we would have to raise authorizations significantly over five years to achieve this).

3. Reduce the local station pass-through (now at 57%) to 50% of CPB funds. (That would make the 50% floor now in the law into a ceiling. Our proposed authorization increase would insure no actual dollar loss to local stations.)

4. Give CPB complete flexibility, with no ceiling or floor.

RECOMMENDATION: We believe Option #3 (with a statement expressing interest in lowering the percentage ceiling on pass-throughs in the future as appropriations increase) is the best compromise. Option #4 could lead to increasing pass-throughs because CPB is vulnerable to pressure from the stations. We would continue to work with OMB, Congress, and public broadcasters on this issue before submitting final legislation to you.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

*optional
until funding
approved*

E. Matching Ratio Options

Current law requires the public broadcasting system to raise 2.5 times the CPB appropriation amount. Projections indicate such non-Federal support levels cannot be achieved as appropriations rise. CPB has requested a reduction in the match. The options are:

1. Adopt the CPB request for a 2-to-1 match.
2. Reduce the match to 2.25-to-1.
3. Keep the existing match.

RECOMMENDATION: We recommend Option #2 as most compatible with the recommended authorization levels. It provides greater fund-raising incentives than Option #1 but is still attainable under industry projections of future non-Federal revenue.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

*OK, but no
reduction in
local match incl.
inflation*

F. Federal Agency Funding Options

HEW Grants for New and Expanded Station Facilities. We propose to eliminate overlap by transferring this function and its separate authorization of \$30 million per year to CPB. Secretary Califano concurs. The legislation would focus this money on widening signal coverage, exploring new technologies, and helping minorities start stations.

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

Agency Program Grant Options

1. Require Federal agency grants to go to CPB, which would sub-grant them to the stations.

2. Have OMB amend its federal audio-visual circular to set government-wide standards for agency grants that prohibit improper manipulation of program content and assure coordination through CPB.

RECOMMENDATION: We recommend Option #2 because Option #1 would discourage agencies from making public broadcasting grants at all. (Secretary Califano opposes Option #1 as overly restricting HEW discretion.) We would work with OMB and the affected agencies to develop the guidelines. (HEW has already started on this.)

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

Other Issues

We recommend the following additional proposals:

1. Planning. Require CPB, in cooperation with PBS and NPR, to submit a long-term evaluation and plan for public communications, updated annually. *ok*

2. Editorial Freedom. Remove the current statutory ban on public station editorializing (except for stations licensed to state governments) and the statutory requirement of "objectivity and balance." (The Fairness Doctrine would still apply; public broadcasters would simply be put on an equal footing with commercial stations.) Encourage states to spin off their stations to independent boards, to enhance independence from political control. *ok*

3. Minority Participation. Clarify that receipt of CPB money subjects public stations to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, which requires non-discrimination by Federal grantees. (Justice says they are already covered, but CPB disagrees.) Call for more programming for minorities in the message. *ok*

4. Public Accountability. Require stations that receive CPB grants to open board meetings and financial records to the public. *ok*

5. Better Reception. Encourage the FCC to give public broadcasting a preference when new channels become available and to change technical standards to improve UHF reception. *ok*

Approve ✓

Disapprove _____

Measuring Hill and Interest Group Reaction

If you approve this plan, we would prepare a message and a bill. In addition, we would hold a further round of discussions with the Hill and interested groups to get their views before you are publicly committed to the details.

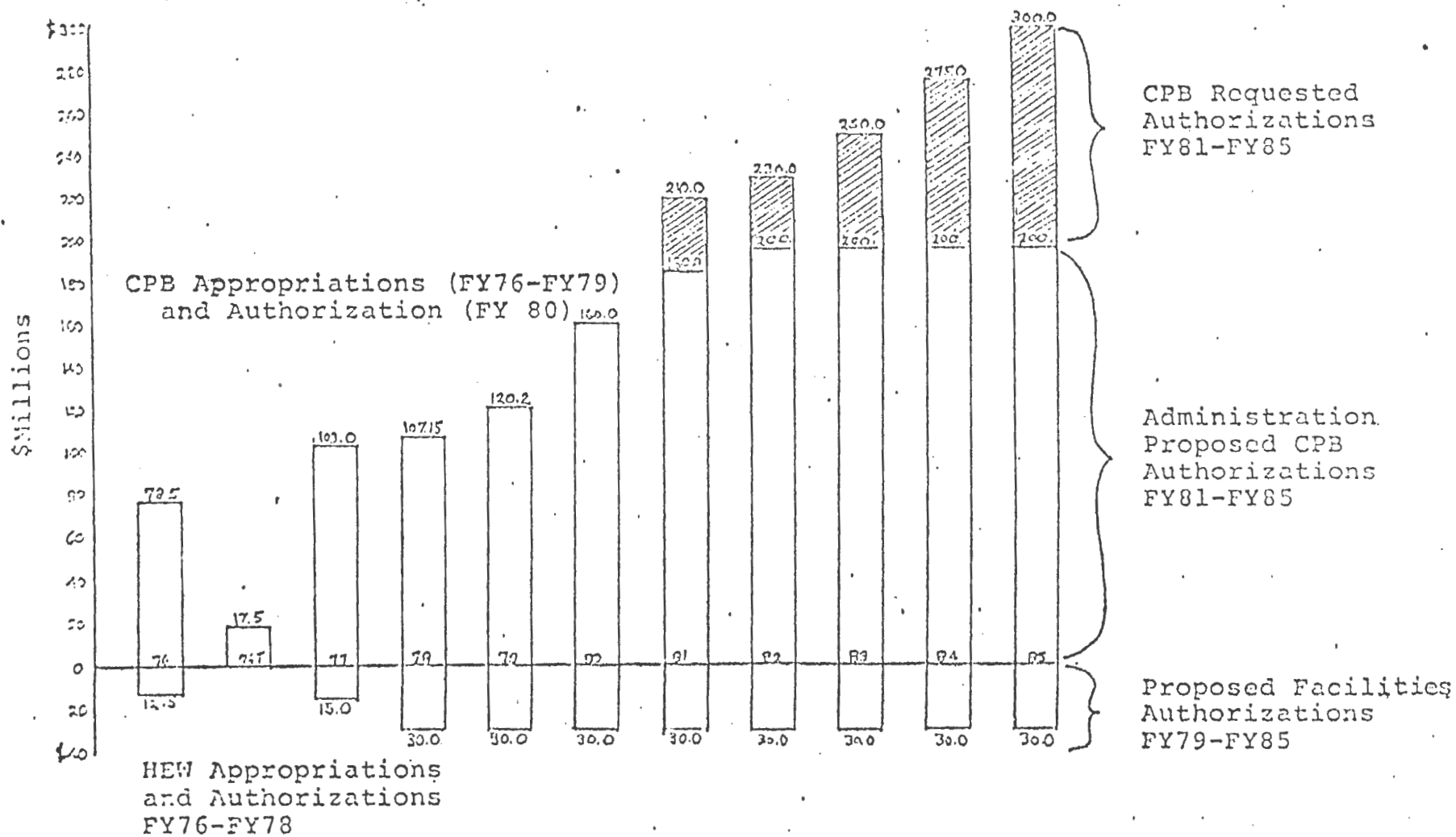
Do you want a meeting on these issues?

Yes ✓

No _____

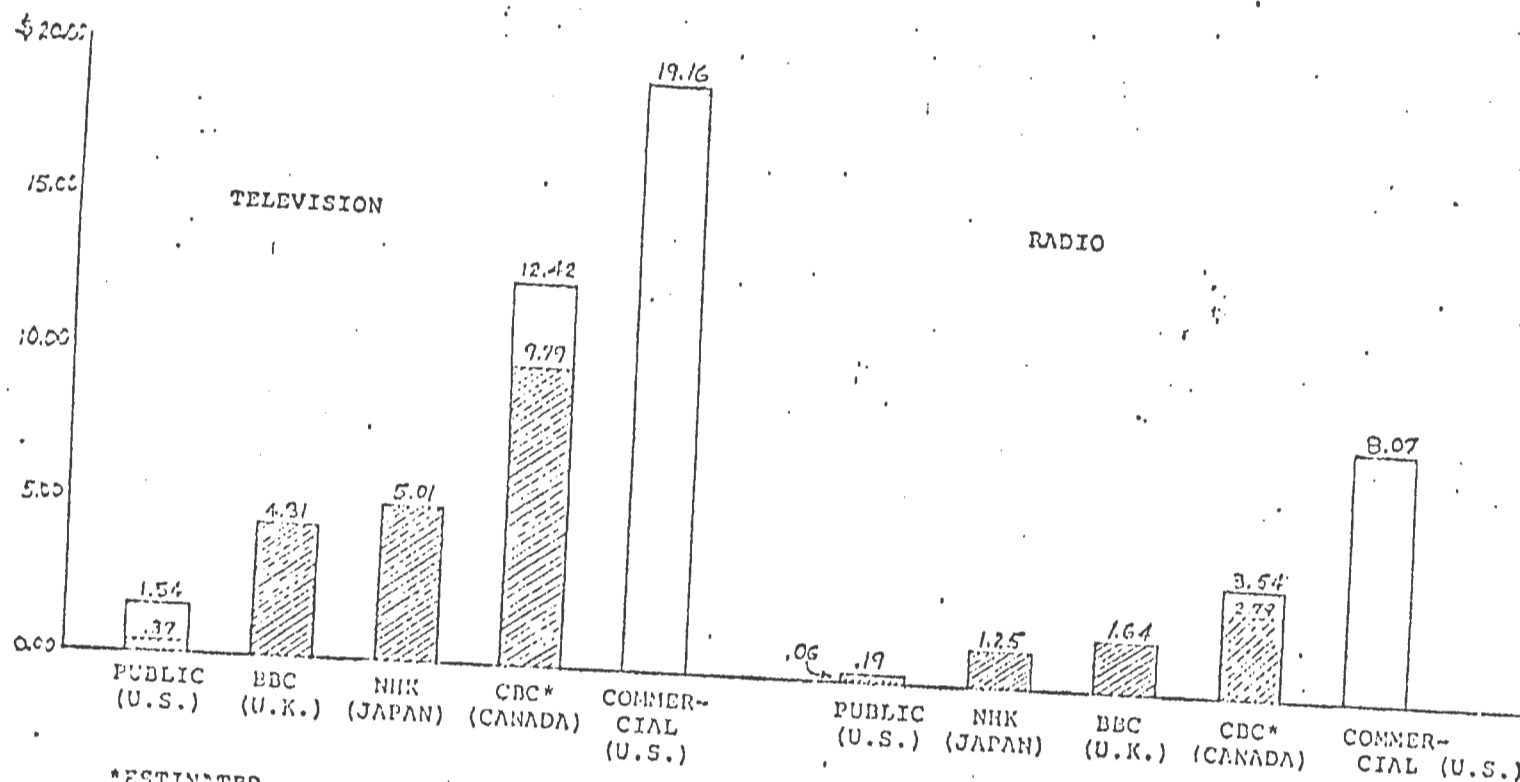
*After message is
drafted based
on above
decisions*

PUBLIC BROADCASTING FUNDING FY76-FY85



FACILITIES FUNDING

PER CAPITA TELEVISION AND RADIO REVENUES IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES, 1975



*ESTIMATED
Sources:

Corporation for Public Broadcasting
FCC AM and FM Broadcast Financial Data 1975
CBC Annual Report 1975-1976.
BBC Handbook 1976.
NHK 1976-77 (Handbook).

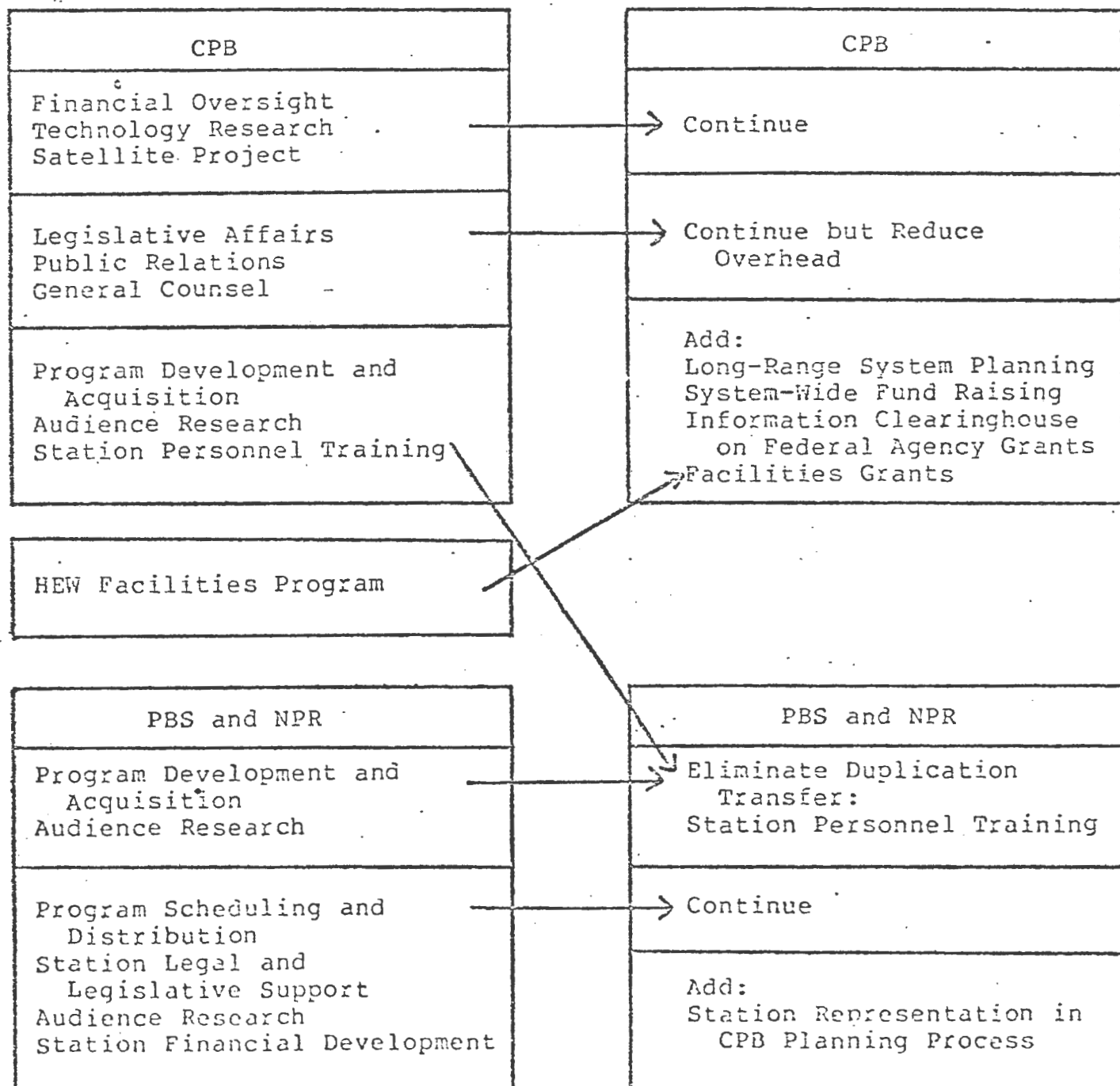
(FUNDED BY
FEDERAL OR
CENTRAL GOV'T)

(Publicly-funded TV and radio in the U.K., Japan, and Canada are expected to provide many services performed by commercial media in the U.S.)

PROPOSED REALIGNMENT OF FUNCTIONS BETWEEN
NATIONAL PUBLIC BROADCASTING ENTITIES

Current

Proposed



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 27, 1977

Bob Linder

The attached statement was returned
in the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson

RE: PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT OF
SUPPORT FOR THE GUARD AND
RESERVE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/26/77

Mr. President:

Brzezinski concurs with
Brown.

If you approve the statement
at the signature tab, which
has been edited by Jim Fallows,
we will use the signature
pen to sign the document
at Tab A.

Rick

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

SEP 21 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement of Support for the Guard and Reserve

Each President since 1972 has pledged in a public statement that personnel policies will encourage federal employees to participate in Guard and Reserve training programs without sacrifice of vacation time and job opportunity, and has urged similar policies of private employers. The current Statement on display bears the signature of former President Ford.

To reflect the present Administration's continued support of these policies, I recommend that you sign a new Statement of Support, which will be reproduced for distribution.

The statement is part of the program of the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve, chaired by James Roche, former chief executive officer of General Motors. ~~A list of the Executive Committee members is attached, along with the Presidential Statement of Support and a proposed statement which might be issued when the new document is signed.~~

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. W. Durney". The signature is written in dark ink and is located in the lower right portion of the document.



Statement of Support for the Guard and Reserve

We recognize the National Guard and Reserve as essential to the strength of our nation and the maintenance of world peace. They deserve the interest and support of every segment of our society.

In the highest American tradition, these Guard and Reserve forces are manned largely by civilians. Their voluntary service takes them from their homes, their families and their occupations. On weekends, and at other times, they train to prepare themselves to answer their country's call to active service in the United States armed forces.

If these volunteer forces are to continue to serve our nation, a broad public understanding is required of the total force policy of national security and the essential role of the Guard and Reserve within it.

The Guard and Reserve need the patriotic cooperation of American employers in facilitating the participation of their eligible employees in Guard and Reserve programs, without impediment or penalty.

We therefore join members of the American business community in agreement that:

1. Our employees' job and career opportunities will not be limited or reduced because of their service in the Guard or Reserve;
2. Consistent with existing laws, our employees will be granted leaves of absence for military training in the Guard or Reserve without sacrifice of vacation time; and
3. This agreement and the resultant policies will be made known throughout the federal government and announced in publications and through other existing means of communication.

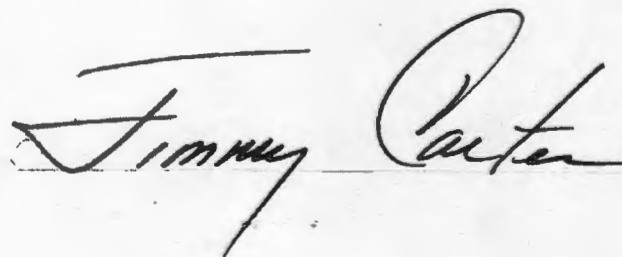
National Chairman
National Committee for Employer Support
of the Guard and Reserve

President
United States of America

I have today signed a statement pledging that all Federal agencies will support their employees' participation in the programs of the National Guard and Reserve. Our Nation continues to depend for its defense upon our Reserve forces. Under the total force concept, Reserve forces would perform critical missions in any future conflict. My Administration is committed to ensuring that these vital forces are fully manned, well trained, well equipped and capable of rapid mobilization and integration into the active force in time of national emergency.

The programs available in the Reserve offer an excellent opportunity for many young men and women to learn valuable skills while also serving their nation.

I call upon employers throughout the Nation, both public and private, to join me in continued support of these programs, which are so necessary to our national defense.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink on a light-colored background. The first name "Jimmy" is written in a slightly larger, more prominent script than the last name "Carter". The signature is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: September 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Zbig Brzezinski *concur by phone*
Jim Fallows *attached*

FOR INFORMATION:

Jim King

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement of Support for the Guard and Reserve

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 AM

DAY: Monday

DATE: September 26, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FOR STAFFING
<input type="checkbox"/>	FOR INFORMATION
<input type="checkbox"/>	FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
<input type="checkbox"/>	LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
<input type="checkbox"/>	IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

ACTION
FYI

<input type="checkbox"/>	MONDALE
<input type="checkbox"/>	COSTANZA
<input type="checkbox"/>	EIZENSTAT
<input type="checkbox"/>	JORDAN
<input type="checkbox"/>	LIPSHUTZ
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOORE
<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	WATSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	LANCE
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHULTZE

<input type="checkbox"/>	ENROLLED BILL
<input type="checkbox"/>	AGENCY REPORT
<input type="checkbox"/>	CAB DECISION
<input type="checkbox"/>	EXECUTIVE ORDER
Comments due to Carp/Huron within 48 hours; due to Staff Secretary next day	

<input type="checkbox"/>	ARAGON
<input type="checkbox"/>	BOURNE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BRZEZINSKI
<input type="checkbox"/>	BUTLER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CARP
<input type="checkbox"/>	H. CARTER
<input type="checkbox"/>	CLOUGH
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FALLOWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	FIRST LADY
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARDEN
<input type="checkbox"/>	HUTCHESON
<input type="checkbox"/>	JAGODA
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KING

<input type="checkbox"/>	KRAFT
<input type="checkbox"/>	LINDER
<input type="checkbox"/>	MITCHELL
<input type="checkbox"/>	MOE
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETERSON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PETTIGREW
<input type="checkbox"/>	POSTON
<input type="checkbox"/>	PRESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHLESINGER
<input type="checkbox"/>	SCHNEIDERS
<input type="checkbox"/>	STRAUSS
<input type="checkbox"/>	VOORDE
<input type="checkbox"/>	WARREN

PROPOSED STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT CARTER

I HAVE TODAY SIGNED A STATEMENT PLEDGING THE SUPPORT OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR PARTICIPATION OF THEIR EMPLOYEES IN THE PROGRAMS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE. THE NATION CONTINUES TO DEPEND FOR OUR DEFENSE UPON OUR RESERVE FORCES. UNDER THE TOTAL FORCE CONCEPT, RESERVE FORCES WOULD PERFORM CRITICAL MISSIONS IN ANY FUTURE CONFLICT. MY ADMINISTRATION IS COMMITTED TO ENSURING THAT THESE VITAL FORCES ARE FULLY MANNED, WELL TRAINED, WELL EQUIPPED AND CAPABLE OF RAPID MOBILIZATION AND INTEGRATION INTO THE ACTIVE FORCE IN TIME OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

THE PROGRAMS AVAILABLE IN THE RESERVE COMPONENTS OFFER AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MANY YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN VALUABLE SKILLS, WHILE ALSO SERVING THEIR NATION.

I CALL UPON EMPLOYERS THROUGHOUT THE NATION, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, TO JOIN ME IN ENCOURAGING CONTINUED SUPPORT OF THESE PROGRAMS SO NECESSARY TO OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

INTERNAL RED TAG

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: September 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Zbig Brzezinski
Jim Fallows

FOR INFORMATION:

Jim King

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Presidential Statement of Support for the Guard and Reserve

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TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 AM

DAY: Monday

DATE: September 26, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

Please note other comments below:

Entry attached
JL - 9/26/77

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

SEP 21 1977

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A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "C. W. Durnan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "C" and a long, sweeping tail.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Mr. Richard C. Block
2820 Lake Street
San Francisco, CA 94121

Mr. John M. Campbell
President
Miller and Paine Department Store
13th & O Streets
Lincoln, NE 68502

Mr. Kimball C. Firestone
4340 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Suite 445
Washington, DC 20008

Honorable Jerry W. Friedheim
General Manager
American Newspaper Publishers Assn
PO Box 17407
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Washington, DC 20041

Mr. Ronald J. Gidwitz
Vice President, Corporate Planning
Helene Curtis Industries, Incorporated
4401 W. North Avenue
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Consultant
Watergate South, Apt 621
700 New Hampshire Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20037

Mr. J. R. Johnstone
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Riverside, CT 06878

Mr. Walter A. Kiefer
President
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316 SW Washington Street
Peoria, IL 61602

Mr. Ernest S. Lee
Director, Department of International Affairs
AFL-CIO
815 - 16th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Ms. Marilyn C. Link
Harbor Branch Foundation, Inc.
RR #1 - Box 196 - Link Port
Fort Pierce, FL 33450

Rear Admiral Heinz H. Loeffler, USNR (Ret)
President & Chairman of the Board
Exeter Paper Company, Inc.
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Morton Grove, IL 60053

Honorable John O. Marsh, Jr.
Mays, Valentine, Davenport & Moore
Barr Building
910 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Mr. Harold R. Sims
Director, Corporate Affairs
Johnson & Johnson
501 George Street
New Brunswick, NJ 08901

Mr. Reuben D. Siverson
Group Leader, National Economic Development
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
1615 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Mr. M. Wayne Stoffle
President
Stoffle & Associates
326 Picayune Place
New Orleans, LA 70130

Mr. Vincent T. Wasilewski
President
National Association of Broadcasters
1771 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036



Statement of Support for the Guard and Reserve

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In the highest American tradition, these Guard and Reserve forces are manned largely by civilians. Their voluntary service takes them from their homes, their families and their occupations. On weekends, and at other times, they train to prepare themselves to answer their country's call to active service in the United States armed forces.

If these volunteer forces are to continue to serve our nation, a broad public understanding is required of the total force policy of national security and the essential role of the Guard and Reserve within it.

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3. This agreement and the resultant policies will be made known throughout the federal government and announced in publications and through other existing means of communication.

*National Chairman
National Committee for Employer Support
of the Guard and Reserve*

*President
United States of America*

4pgs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 27, 1977

Bob Linder

The attached Report of World
Weather Program is forwarded to
for delivery to the Congress.

Rick Hutcheson

~~THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT:

World Weather Program

Attached is a copy of the World Weather Program, a report that you are required to send to Congress by Senate Concurrent Resolution 67. It was prepared by the Department of Commerce. I recommend that you transmit the report to Congress with the attached transmittal statement.

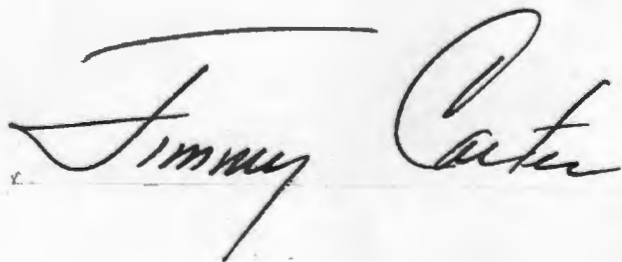
There is no reason for you to read this report.

Jim Fallows edited the transmittal message.

TWO SIGNATURES NEEDED.

The memory of the severe winter of 1976-1977 in the eastern United States and its effects on our people and the national economy is still fresh in our minds. The continuing drought in the western United States is affecting not only agriculture and power generation but even basic community water supplies. Droughts, floods and freezes in the USSR, the African Sahel, the Indian subcontinent and Brazil in recent years have unsettled world markets and inflicted misery and often death upon untold numbers of people.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 67 of the 90th Congress dedicated the United States to participate in the World Weather Program in order to develop improved worldwide weather observations and services and to conduct a comprehensive program of research to extend our understanding and prediction of global weather and climate variations. I am pleased to transmit, in accordance with that Resolution, this annual World Weather Plan that describes significant activities and accomplishments and outlines the planned participation of Federal agencies for the coming fiscal year. The progress already achieved in this vital program demonstrates that we truly can do something to help our people anticipate and cope with the effects of the world's weather.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Jimmy Carter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping "J" and a distinct "Carter" at the end.

THE WHITE HOUSE,